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BOSTON TEA CO.,
16 Main and 17 Pearl Street, Council Bluffs.

COUNCIL BLUFFS RAILROAD TIME TABLE
The following are the times of arrival and departure of trains from the local depot. Trains from the Union Pacific depot about ten minutes earlier than those listed, and arrive at the depot about ten minutes later.

Chicago Ex. 5:30 p. m.	Pacific Ex. 9:04 a. m.
Chicago Ex. 5:50 p. m.	Pacific Ex. 9:24 a. m.
Chicago Ex. 6:10 p. m.	Pacific Ex. 9:44 a. m.

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Mineral Springs!
We guarantee the cure of the following named disease, or no pay: Rheumatism, Sciatica, Uterus, Catarrh, all Blood and Skin Diseases, Dyspepsia, Liver, Constipation, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Gout, Neuralgia and Asthma.

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A regular graduate in medicine, over sixteen years' practice—twelve in Kansas City.
Authorized to practice in Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Nevada and Nevada, Oregon, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory.

Health is Wealth
DR. E. C. WEST'S Nerve and Brain Treatment, guaranteed specific for Neuritis, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by overwork, loss of sleep, excessive mental or physical labor, etc. It is a medicine that cures the disease at its source, resulting in insanity and leading to misery, weakness and death. Beware of cheap imitations. Loss of power in eye, involuntary loss of spermatorrhoea caused by over exertion of brain, softness and weakness, retention of urine, etc., etc. One month's treatment, \$1.00 a box, or three boxes for \$6.00. Sent by mail prepaid on receipt.

DR. FELIX LE BRUN & CO.
WHOLESALE DISPENSERS
Sole Proprietors.
C. F. Goodman, President, Sole Agent, Omaha, Neb.
DR. HORNE'S
ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BELT
This Electric Belt will cure the following Diseases Without Medicine:

DR. HORNE'S
ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BELT
This Electric Belt will cure the following Diseases Without Medicine:
Pains in the Back, Elips, Head or Limbs, Rheumatism, Debility, Lumbago, General Debility, Neuritis, Paralysis, Numbness, Sciatica, Disease of the Kidneys, Neuralgia, Spasms, Catarrh, Gout, Sexual Exhaustion, Seminal Emission, Asthma, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Indigestion, Hemorrhoids, Impotency, Catarrh, Piles, Epilepsy, Dumb Ague.

DR. ERNEST H. HOFFMANN,
Physician & Surgeon
OFFICE—13TH AND JACKSON STS.
Residence, 13th Street, over Hammond & Dorman's drug store, near Jackson Street.
Reference—A 30 years' practical experience.

HENRY VILLARD.

A Man of Ability, Who Succeeds in All He Undertakes,
As a Newspaper Correspondent.
In the Role of a Railroad Manager and Stock Operator—History of the Celebrated Blind Pool—Why Gould and Villard Are Not the Best of Friends.
New York Special to the Cincinnati Commercial-Graphic.

A flurry in Wall street, and the close of the long strike among the telegraphers, have of late been the chief topics of interest in New York during the week past. The attack on the Villard stocks and the approaching completion of the Northern Pacific railroad, has brought the president of that company into marked prominence, not only in New York, but throughout the country.

In personal appearance Henry Villard bears the closest resemblance to his Wall Street rival. Born in the old imperial city of Speyer-on-the-Rhine, Mr. Villard bears many evidences of his German lineage. Tall and well proportioned, endowed with a massive intellect and robust constitution, his capacity for work is said to be enormous, and he has beside the capacity to inspire work in all his associates.

"During the past week," said an intimate associate of his to-day, "when the most ferocious assaults were made on the enterprise which Mr. Villard is the head and front, I never saw him evince the least indication of perturbation or despondency; in fact, he was never the least discouraged, and the inspiration received from him did much to allay all fears in those who looked to him for counsel and advice."

"When did Mr. Villard first come to America?"
"In October, 1853. It was his intention then to seek relatives in Illinois, who had come to this country in consequence of the political oppression and the revolution which followed in 1849."

"What were Villard's intentions in coming here?"
"He started out to study law. This, for a while, he did both in Belleville and Peoria, Ill., but somehow this sort of life offered but little attraction, and, having met with some success in newspaper work, he decided to turn his attention entirely to that profession."

"Where did he begin?"
"Almost his first work was done on the Cincinnati Commercial. He reported the Lincoln-Douglas campaign in Illinois in 1858 for that paper, and at the conclusion of the campaign he was sent to Indianapolis, to report the proceedings of the Indiana legislature for the same paper. There was an exciting senatorial race then in progress, and Mr. Villard's letters to the Commercial form a complete and interesting record of the campaign. In fact, pretty ray letters, and his comments on the action of some of the members finally led to the expulsion of the young writer from the reporters' gallery of the assembly. Then he made an arrangement with the editor of the Commercial to go to the newly discovered gold regions of Colorado, and write letters for that paper."

"What is the origin of Mr. Villard's opposition to Mr. Gould?" I asked of Mr. Villard's friend.
"That grew out of the Kansas Pacific Railway matter, I think. Mr. Villard, you know, has been elected a member of the committee which represented that company at Frankfort-on-the-Main. The Kansas Pacific failed led to the appointment of Mr. Villard and Corlies S. Greeley as receivers, but as they did not get along well, they were removed by the court which had appointed them. When the company went to pieces it entered into some sort of alliance with the Union Pacific, which Jay Gould was the moving spirit. Of course Gould's plans was to get as much out of the bondholders as possible. He made several contracts with the New York committee, but broke them as fast as he could. Then he tried to conciliate Villard, who represented the Frankfort bondholders, but Villard refusing to be bitten, Gould began to slander him. A protracted struggle ensued in the courts, the outcome of which was that the bondholders obtained much more than under the successive compromises which Gould had disregarded. When Mr. Villard was appointed receiver, the price of the bonds, in whose behalf he had just been appointed, was about forty; when the settlement with the company was made they stood above par. I do not think it is surprising, therefore, that Gould disliked Villard."

that pool goes and from what I have heard, the story seems to be about this. Villard had, as you know, obtained control of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, which has achieved such wonderful success. In 1879 Mr. Villard saw that the danger to a transportation company, which, when he found it consisted of mainly a broken line of railways and steamboats, and which he had converted into a solid system, consisted in completion. He saw also the Northern Pacific railway, which was then growing rapidly. He therefore at once set out to bring about an agreement between the parties. Director Potts, of the Northern Pacific, and Mr. Villard, met on the Pacific coast, for the purpose of going over the ground together. Mr. Villard's desire being to obtain first the right of way for a line to be built along the south bank of the Columbia river by the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, and secondly, a traffic arrangement, by which the Northern Pacific would use the line as its outlet to tidewater on the Pacific coast, instead of building a line of its own. Not succeeding entirely in this, Mr. Villard soon saw that the uniting of the two lines was essential to the success of his schemes. Having offered President Billings, a large amount of capital to aid the Northern Pacific enterprise, provided no rival line was built along the north bank of the Columbia river, without avail, Mr. Villard was persuaded that the time had come for decisive action. He, therefore, conceived the project of forming a new company, which should acquire first a controlling interest in the stock of both corporations; and secondly should have sufficient capital to construct a full system of lines to the two old companies, and thus protect those from the encroachment of rival interests, and at the same time develop local traffic in a way to increase the intrinsic value of the Northern Pacific and Oregon railway and Navigation Company.

"How was this accomplished?"
"Well, of course, it had to be done secretly. Mr. Villard knew enough about Wall Street to know that if he gave the public notice of his intention to form such a company, he could never acquire the stock of the two companies at anything like reasonable figures. He therefore determined to buy the stock first, and form the company afterward. Even this required the greatest secrecy."

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"Can you tell me the true history of Mr. Villard's famous blind pool?"
"As far as my own connection with

Wood Growing in Montana.
Economist.
The subject of the resources of the United States has been a subject of great interest to all those who are engaged in manufacturing, and one, it would seem, which can never be exhausted. California, the trans-Missouri regions and Texas have each in their turn attracted by the hopeful fields of enterprise in the sheep husbandry which they open, and now a territory in the high latitudes of the northwest, and yesterday a terra incognita, challenges competition with the most favored regions known to us years ago. Thus the territory of Montana was known only as a promising mining region. There were not 1000 sheep in the territory; now there are 200,000, with a production of 1,000,000 pounds of wool, and California and Oregon pour into the territory the surplus of their flocks.

One-fifth of this vast territory, or about 20,000,000 acres, is mountainous, as its name implies, but it contains 38,000,000 acres of unexcelled grazing lands—a pasture-field alone larger than the great pasture state of Illinois—besides 10,000,000 of fertile farm lands. There are no monotonous prairies, as in the Mississippi valley states, nor insuperable or impassible mountains, and the water comes in the form of an abundance of streams, and an arable valley, of upland pasturage and well-drained meadows; characterize the topography of the territory. That the climate is no impediment to sheep husbandry is shown in the fact that half a million cattle, horses and sheep range upon the hills of Montana, wholly unsheltered from any winter storms. Without reference to any other part of the west, it may be truly said of Montana that it is the best grazing section of the Rocky mountain region, not only on the open plains and prairies covered with rich and nutritious grasses, but on all the smooth hills and naked mountain slopes and the same rich carpet continues

even beyond these far into the timber. Wherever a fire has swept up the mountain side, destroying the pine trees, leaving the blackened stems and stumps to mark the place where the forest stood, there quickly springs up a tall green grass, covering every spot where it can gain a foothold. There, as in other parts of the west, as is well known, the grass grows on the ground, furnishing, in fact, a better food than if cut and cured. There is seldom any difficulty experienced of dogs and wild animals. Cattle and sheep are not live together on the same range. The latter not only cut down the grass so closely that nothing is left for the cattle, but they also leave an odor which is offensive to the cattle. Although the cost of handling cattle, the returns are quicker and larger. While a herd of young cattle begins to yield an income at the expiration of three years, the sheep yield a crop of wool the first summer after they are driven upon a range and the increase of the band is much greater. Our informant considers sheep far more profitable than cattle, while the life of the sheep grower is much easier than that of the cattle herder. In his judgment the annual clip of wool in Montana territory will reach as high as 60,000,000 pounds within ten years.

FURNITURE!

—THE—
CHEAPEST
PLACE IN OMAHA TO BUY
Furniture
—IS AT—
DEWEY & STONE'S
They always have the largest and best stock.
NO STAIRS TO CLIMB ELEGANT PASSENGER ELEVATOR TO THE DIFFERENT FLOORS.

COMMERCIAL.
COUNCIL BLUFFS MARKET.
Wheat—No. 2 spring, 76c; No. 3, 68c; rejected, 50c; good demand.
Corn—Dealers are paying 31c@32c; rejected corn, Chicago, 48c@49c; new mixed, 47c; white, 46c; the receipts of corn are light.
Oats—Scarce and in good demand at 30c.
Hay—4 00@5 00 per ton; 50c per bale.
Rye—No. 1, light supply.
Clover Meal—2 25 per 100 pounds.
Wood—Good supply; prices at yards, 5 00@6 00.
Coal—Delivered, hard, 11 00 per ton; soft, 5 50 per ton.
Butter—Plenty and in fair demand at 25c; creamery, 30c.
Eggs—Ready sale and plenty at 10c@11c per dozen.
Lard—Fairbank's, wholesaling at 11c.
Poultry—Firm; dealers are paying for chickens, 15c; turkeys, 12c@13c.
Vegetables—Potatoes, 50c; onions, 50c; cabbages, 30c@40c per dozen; apples, 5 00@6 00 per barrel.
Barrels—City flour, 1 00@3 00 per do.
Brooms—2 00@3 00 per do.
LIVE STOCK.
Cattle—3 00@3 50; calves, 5 00@7 50.
Hogs—Market for hogs quiet, as the packing houses are closed; all prices are paying 4 00 @ 4 75.

THE TRAVELLING SALESMAN
Is an irresistible force, brim full of stories, jokes, courage, self-assurance and grit. He is very taking, cheerful, and his style is very telling. He is a very taking medicine; they take everywhere, and are sold everywhere.

ARMY PUNISHMENTS.
From "Recollections of a Drummer-boy," by Harry M. Kieffer, in the September St. Nicholas.
In different sections of the army, various expedients were resorted to for the purpose of correcting minor offenses. What particular shape the punishment should assume depended very much upon the inventive faculty of the commanding officer and staff, or of such officers of the line as might have charge of the case. Before taking the field, a few citizen sneak-thieves were discovered prowling about among the tents. These were promptly drummed out of camp to the tune of the "Rogues' March," the whole regiment shouting in derision as the miserable fellows took to their heels when the procession reached the limits of the camp, where they were told to be gone, and never show their faces in camp again on pain of a more severe handling.
If, while we were lying in camp, a man refused to do his duty, he was at once taken to the guard-house, which is the military name for "lock-up." Once there, at the discretion of the officers, he was either simply confined, and put on bread and water, or else ordered to carry a log of wood, or a knapsack filled with stones, "two hours on and two off," day and night, until such time as he was deemed to have done sufficient penance. In more extreme cases, a court-martial was held, and the penalty of forfeiture of all pay due, with hard labor for thirty days, or the like, was inflicted.

One day, down in front of Petersburg, a number of us had been making a friendly call on some acquaintances over in another regiment. As we were returning home we came across what we took to be a well, and, wishing a drink, we all stopped. The well in question, as was usual there, was nothing but a barrel sunk in the ground; for in some places the ground was so full of springs that, in order to get water, all you had to do was to sink a box or barrel, and the water would flow from collect of its own accord. Stopping down and looking into the barrel in question, Andy discovered a man standing in the well engaged in bailing out the water.
"What are you doing down there in that hole?" asked some one of our company.
"Why," said the guard, who was standing nearby, and whom we had taken for the customary guard of the spring, "you see, comrades, our colonel has his own way of punishing the boys. One thing he won't let 'em do—he won't let 'em get intoxicated. If they do, they go into the gopher hole. Jim, there, is in the gopher hole now. That hole has a spring at the bottom, and the water comes in pretty fast; and if Jim wants to keep dry, he's got to keep dippin' all his time, or else stand in the water up to his waist—and Jim ain't so mighty fond o' water, neither."

MAINE MEN.
From Bath, Me., we have received, under date of May 19th, 1883, the following statement of Geo. W. Harrison, the popular proprietor of "The Restaurant": "A few years since I was troubled so severely with kidney and bladder affection that there were brick dust deposits in my urine, and continual desire to urinate, with severe, dragging, sharp pains through my bladder and side, and again, dull, heavy pressure very tedious to endure. I consulted one of our resident physicians, but I received no benefit from the treatment, and fearing that my symptoms indicated 'Bright's Disease,' the most dreadful of all diseases, I made up my mind that I must obtain relief speedily or I would be past care. I consulted my druggist, Dr. Weber, and after ascertaining my symptoms, he recommended the use of Hunt's Kidney, as he knew of many successful cases effected by that medicine in similar cases here in Bath. I purchased a bottle, and before I had used the first bottle I found I had received a great benefit, as I suffered less pain, my water became more natural, and I began to improve; but as the second bottle effected a complete cure, and that after using Hunt's Kidney for restored health, and I cheerfully recommend this most valuable and reliable medicine to my friends, as I consider it a duty as well as a pleasure to do so."
"Being well acquainted with Mr. George W. Harrison at the time of his sickness, referred to in the foregoing testimonial, I can certify to the correctness of the statement."
"W. G. WILBIE, Druggist,
Bath, Me., May 15, 1883."

Blacksmiths' Troubles.
Having had occasion to use a remedy for kidney troubles, I noticed an advertisement in one of the papers of the remarkable cure that Hunt's Kidney made all over the country. I purchased a bottle at one of our druggists here in Manchester, and after using it for a short time found that it was helping me wonderfully, and one bottle had cured me completely—had no indication, and an hearty and healthy for one of my years (63), and can truly say that Hunt's Kidney is a medicine that has not only cured me, but I do not hesitate to recommend it to the public in general.
J. F. WOODBURY,
56 Manchester St., Manchester, N. H.
May 7, 1883.

DR. CHEEVER'S ELECTRIC BELT
ST. LOUIS PAPER WAREHOUSE.
Graham Paper Co.,
217 and 219 North Main St., St. Louis.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOKS, PAPERS, WRITING
ENVELOPES, CARD BOARD AND
PRINTERS' STOCK.
Cash paid for Hags and Paper 8c, Scrap Iron and Metals.
Patent Stock Warehouse, 1759 to 1827 North Sixth Street.
A BOON TO MEN
All those who have indigestion, constipation or other troubles are greatly benefited by Dr. Cassell's Food. It is a most nutritious and strengthening food, and is especially adapted for the invalid, the young, and the aged. It is a most valuable and reliable medicine, and is sold everywhere.
Buck Stove Co.,
Pierce & Bradford,
SOLE AGENTS FOR OMAHA